Secretary Long Sends an Official Letter to Captain Clarke.

TO JOIN SAMPSON'S SQUADRON

Before Another Month Passes There Will Be at Least a Hundred Vessel on Duty-Cad'z Fleet an Easy Mark Several Retirements Will Ecot Cause Promotions.

Secretary Long has officially commend ed Capt. C. E. Clarke and the officers and men under his command for their excellent work in bringing the battleship Ore gon safely to Key West.

This commendation was given upon the telegraphic announcement from Capt. Clarke of his arrival at Key West, and not upon his mail report, which is ex-The Secretary's letter is a pleasant statements of facts concerning the cruise, and highly compliments Capt. Clarke and his subordinates for their work.

The assignment of the battleship Ore gon to Rear Admiral Sampson's command gives that officer off the northern coast-of Cuba three armorelads-the New York, Indiana and Oregon-besides four moni tors and protected cruisers. It is expected that two of the monitors will be ordered to Commodore Schley's assistance to relieve the Iowa, which may be returned to Sampson.

Even without armored re-enforcement

Rear Admiral Sampson has a sufficient force to easily dispose of the Cadiz fleet, which the Spanish authorities report has left Spain.

Information received by the authorities concerning this fleet is that it will not leave Cadiz under a week at the carliest and probably not until the middle of June. All idea of the Philippines being the destination of the Spanish home aquadron has disappeared in official circles and it is regarded as certain that if it leaves Spain at all it will come west.

The New York, Indiana and Oregon, assisted by the protected cruisers, auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats in northern Cuban waters, could easily take care of this fleet, which has only two armored ships, the batleship Pelayo and the armored cruisers, the Alfonso XIII: the converted yacht Giralda and four torpedo boat destroyers, the Destructor, Proserpina.

yacht Giralda and four torpedo boat de-stroyers, the Destructor, Proserpina, Audaz and Osado. The reconstructed Nu-mancia and Vitoria classed as third rate battleships, will probably be retained at Cadiz for home defense. Naval officials say that Spain appre-ciates as much as the United States that if Cervera is really "bottled up" at San-tiago de Cuba it will be impossible for the Cadiz fleet to effect a junction with his force.

his force.

Re-enforcements for the American blockaded soundron will soon be sailing for Cuba, and before another month passfor Cuba, and before another month passes there should be at least 100 American men-of-war patrolling Cuban waters. The most formidable of the vessels soon to be sent South is the protected cruiser Newark, commanded by Capt. A. S. Barber. The Newark will leave the Norfolk navy pard next week and will be assigned to duty as Commodore Watson's flagship.

Secretary Long and representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Armor Companies formally signed Saturday the contracts for the manufacture of armor for

panles formally signed Saturday the contracts for the manufacture of armor for the battleships Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The work of casting ingots for the plates has already commenced and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The next six months will witness a comparatively large number of retirements. Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, will retire on July 1. His retirement will not result in any promotions, but will simply reduce the number of rear admirals to that authorized by law. Upon the retirement of Rear Admiral C. S. Norton in August, Commodore F. V. McNair will be promoted, and Capt. W. T. Sampson will become a commander.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, chairman of the Naval War Board, will leave the active service on September 30, and Capt. B. J. Cromwell will be promoted to flag rank upon the retirement of Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews in October, Rear Admiral J. N. Miller will be Rear Admiral J. N. Miller will be relegated to retirement in November, and Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce in December, These retirements will promote Capt. H. F. Picking and Capt. Frederick Rodg-

COMMODORE SCHLEY

Personality and Career of a Fear-

New York, May 30.-Fearlessness and resolution are the leading characteristics of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., if the estimate of those who have known him long and well is to be accepted. And it is well that such are his char acteristics, for the man who acts as jafler to the crack squadron of Spain and on whom the brunt of the expected battle will fall must be every inch a man, sallor and a fighter of the first class.

would an engagement with the enemy, contradicts with vehemence where he knows he is unqualifiedly right and is no above a good round, sailorly oath when occasion enforces verbal explosion.

Subsequent to the Maine disaster, Commodore Schley expressed doubt that the misfortune took place through influence outside the ship, his theory of the occurrence being drawn from an incident of his own experience. While on the New York the swift, terrible word came to him, "Fire! The ship is burning!" Losing not an instant, he mustered his almost panic-stricken men, who thought each moment to be blown to atoms.

"Drown the magazines!" he shouted.

"Drown the magazines!" he shouted, leading the way to duty free from alarm, to where a steel plate of the magazine room glared red hot from a powerful blaze next to it, and all hands slooded the

blaze next to it, and all hands flooded the big New York to safety.

Fearless, outspoken, his manner is yet ever tempered with courtesy, and he observes the flattering niceties of acquaintance and friendship with rare punctillousness. He is a tall, strong looking man, with more muscle than flesh, a complexion fair, despite the best efforts of sea winds and Eastern suns to tan it, and lightish hair, which time has neutral tinted and which he disposes carefully where it is thinning. His eyes are blue and fine lined about from expressing his thoughts, and his gray mustache and beard conceal his mouth and chin from criticism.

Commodore Schley was born near Frederick, Md., in 1833, and his very baptism was subject to military influence. Just at this date Gen. Winfield Scott was in Frederick, holding court-martial. A this date Gen. Winfield Scott was in Frederick, holding court-martial. A friendly intimacy sprang up between John Schley, father of the present commodore, who had served in the Navy in the war of ISI2 and the distinguished officer, one result of which was naming the son and heir of the Schleys "Winfield Scott."

There is a tradition that the baby showed distinct tendencies the day of his christening to live up to a fighting name. His ancestors were people of Schleswig on-the-Schley, who came to this country following the revocation of the Edict or Nantes-stanch Huguenots, one of whom, establishing himself in Savannah, became later governor of Georgia.

From the time his career began after entering the Naval Academy and remaining from 186 to 1861, events of interest quickly succeeded each other. He has medale of honor and tributes of prales.

CLEMENS

Adj. Willard's Hote Office Hours Teday:

10 to 12 a. m. 6 to 8 p. m.

from his country, which he has served actively in many parts of the world, and has improved opportunities of heroism and bravery to the everlasting credit of his record and to the envy of less fortunate men in the service. He was graduated at the head of his class, and in 1861, being given sea duty on the frigate Potomac, storeship at Ship Island, was in 1862 promoted to master and ordered to the Winona, of the blockading squadron of the West Gulf.

Commodore Schley saw real war, being in a number of skirmishes along the Mississippi River, engaged and operated with field batteries, aided in cutting out under heavy fire two schooners which were carrying supplies to the enemy, for which honorable mention in special orders was accorded him. July, 1862, he served his commission as lieutenant, serving with further honorable mention through esgagements that led up to the capture in 1863 of Port Hudson, La. From 1864 to 1868 he was executive officer of the Wateree, a steam gunboat, on which he served in the Pacific station.

The suppression of an insurrection among Chinese coolles in 1864 in the Chin Chi Islands and the landing of 100 men to protect the United States consulate marked his stay in those waters. July 18, 1865, he received the commission of lieutenant commander, and having returned from the Pacific station, spent three years on duty at the Naval Academy. The Benicia, of the Asiatic station, was his next post, he taking part in 1871 in the overthrow of the forces defending the Salu River in Korea. "Head of the department of modern languages" at Annapolis followed, and it can be said here that he is a fine linguist, speaking Spanish with ease and admirable accent. Being made commander in 1874, he was for five years on the North and South Atlantic stations and the western coast of Africa.

From "Afric's sunny strand" he was ordered to the "icy mountains" of the North Polar land, in command of the Greely relief expedition. From the clutches of Arctic death he rescued Lieut. Greely and six others at Cape Sabin

rank of captain, and the applause of the people of the United States were his prompt reward.

After resigning from his place of chief of the bureau of equipment, the cruiser Baltimore was put in Schley's command. A picturesque, pathetic duty was his; one that those who remember the sad, gray day, when the mist enveloped Baltimore, escorted by a funeral procession of ships, bore the body of John Eriesson, Inventor of the monitor, back to Sweden, his fatherland, through New York harbor, out to sea, will recall at mention. A gold medal from the King of Sweden was given Commander Schley at Stockholm.

The difficulty arising from the stoning of some American sailors of the Baltimore by some Chileans of Valparaiso, and which threatened disagreeable complications between the United States and Chile, was disposed of by him in a manner that earned expressed gratitude of the Navy Department.

A hard student, an honest sailor, a frank, bright talker, a good, clear thinker find a lucky man, he married a beautiful wife. Miss Nannie Franklin was the belle of Annapolis, when he won her dark eyes to look his way. She is a handsome woman now. In his pocket he carries a gold chronometer, to keep time on the Spanish-a gift from Maryland—his Maryland—for life-saving in Lady Franklin Bay. He has two sons, one an Army officer, Frank, who has come up from the ranks; the other, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, a practicing phyrician in New York city. A daughter, Virginia, married an Englishman of position.

SOME RULES OF WARFARE. Orders Which Govern Modern Usages During Hostilities.

General orders of April 24, 1863, compris ing instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, have been reissued and are being sent to

These instructions were prepared by Francis Lieber, LL. D., the distinguished jurist, father of the present judge advoished at the direction of President Lincoln, after being formally revised by a oard of officers, of which Major Gen. E. A Hitchcock was president. They were opted by both France and Prussia in the war between those countries five years after the civil war, and were the basis upon which a general European conference afterward acted in drawing up in agreement on this subject.

The instructions make twenty-fou pages of print and cover almost every conceivable feature of military conduc and usage in time of war and a definition

a sallor and a fighter of the first class.

Those who know Schley are glad he is where he is. The giory of the flag is in safe hands.

Commodore Schley enters into argument as frankly and thoroughly as he would an engagement with the enemy, the armed contests of the war.

enemics, and of other persons whose de-struction is incidentally "unavoidable" in the armed contests of the war.

Military necessity does not admit of cru-elty-that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering, or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerents armed or unarmed, so that it belligerents, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedler subjection of the

when a commander of a besieged place expels the non-combatants, in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back so as to hasten on the surrender. Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, but it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform them. Surprise may be a necessity. Retallation should never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retaliation should only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the realoccurrence, and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

The more vigorously war is pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

A victorious army appropriates all public more vigorously more proposale proposale means of propriates all public more vigorously more properties and public more vigorously more vigorously more properties and public more vigorously war is pursued the vigorously more vigorously more vigorously vigorously vigorously vigorously vigorously vigorously vigorously

the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

A victorious army appropriates all public money, seises all public movable property until further directed by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real occurrence, and the character of the military occupation and until the conquest is made complete.

The United States acknowledge and protect, in hostile countries occupied by them, religion and morality; strictly private property; the persons of the inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations.

Deserters from the American Army, having entered the service of the enemy, suffer death if they full into the hands of the United States.

It is against the usage of modern war to resolve, in harred and revenge, to give no quarter.

Outposts, sentinels or pickets are not to be fired upon except to drive them in



22 Years Old this Week.

For many years ours has been the leading shoe house at the National Capital. From a straggling city Washington has now become the admiration of the world. We have grown with its growth. From one small rented store in 1876 we have grown until today we occupy three large, handsome buildings of our own in different sections of the city. Notwithstanding the increased number of shoe dealers all over the city, our business this spring has shown an unprecedented growth over that of last Spring, necessitating our arranging for another immense addition, about which we shall apprise you shortly. What has caused this phenomenal growth? Not luck or chance, we will admit. No; it has been the result of our persistent, progressive and untiring efforts in your behalf. It has been the result of giving you the best-fitting and most reliable shoes in the world at lower prices than any other local shoe dealer could possibly name. It has been the result of our straightforward, liberal business methods and our guarantee of absolute satisfaction at all times. In partial reciprocation of your generous patronage we shall quote special anniversary prices all the week.

44c.

Men's, Boys' and Children's first quality Tennis Oxfords and Laced Shoes, white, brown and black, leather inner sole and rubber moided or corrugated outer soles. Anniversary price, 46c.

Ladies' Chocolate Vici Kid Nobby Laced Boots, tan kid or brown patent leather tips and trimmings. Anniversary price, \$1.44.

\$1.22.

Kid Oxford Ties, plain broad toe

and round toe tipped. Anniversary

Men's Comfortable Black Vici

\$1.44.

\$1.88.

68c.

Ladies' Perfect Fitting, Well-

made Vici Kid Okford Ties, black

and russet, in common sense or

round toe, tipped styles. Anniver-

sary price, 68c.

Ladles' strictly handmade, turnstyles. Anniversary price, \$1.88.

ed or welt sole, russet and black, finest Kid Oxford Ties, 20 different

MEN'S SHOES. \$1.88. Men's Tan Willow Calf and Gen-

uine Vici Kid Laced Shoes, South-

ern ties, "Waldorf," bull-dog and French toe. Anniversary price, \$2.44.

Men's Hand-sewed Welt Stylish Laced Shoes and Oxford Ties, in best white and gray Irish Linen and softest black and russet leather Shoes and Oxfords. Anniver-sary price, \$2.44.

92c.

Ladies' and Misses' Black and

Dongola Kid Button and Laced

Shoes, solid soles, shoes that fit

and wear well. Anniversary price,

\$2.44.

Ladies' Nobblest Oxfords and Ju-

liets ever produced, every imagina-

ble style, and every pair a poem.

Anniversary price, \$2.44

Scores of different styles. Anniversary price, \$2.88.

930-932 7th St. N.W.

\$1.22.

Ladies' Fine Chocolate and Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties, hand-sewed

turned and flexible machine sewed

sole, excellent wearing, all styles.

\$2.88.

Ladies' best made patent leather. black and tan Kid Boots, with kid

or silk vesting tops, the finest in

the world. Anniversary price, \$2.58.

\$2.88.

Men's Strictly Hand-made Pat-

ent Leather, Kangaroo, "Ever-

bright" Kid Shoes and Oxfords.

Anniversary price, \$1.22.

1914-1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

S Shoe Houses.

shall be done, shall suffer death if con-wicted. THE ARMY OF CUBA

An Enger and Enthusiastic Band of Patriots.

best of things, they are wildly arpatient.

It is hard to describe the little army of 690 patriots which is encamped in West Tampa. It is ununiformed unorganized, undisciplined. Hardly any of the men have had the slightest experience in solitary matters. The officers for the most part have, happily, seen some campa gaing or have received some information in the art of war, and drilling and organizing are being carried rapidly forward. The small Cuban army is not encamped like our boys in Tampa. They are not provided with tents and other necessities for an outdoor existence. They have simply taken possession of Cespedes Hall, in West Tampa. This provides a roof over their heads and nothing more. West Tampa is a town apart from Tampa, though adjodning it. Here are rows and rows of houses which have sprung up as they have in Ybor City, principally on account of the cigar factories. There are many refugees among the inhabitants. Spanlards live here, too, and both here and in Ybor City some of the houses are painted blue and some yellow. The Spanlards would never live in a blue house, while the Cubans would have drawn their heart's blood rather than inhabit one that was painted yellow. The houses are small and built in rows, and hardly any of them have kitchens. The family repairs to the restaurant for meals or has the meals brought to the house. Boys bearing food in tin trays, one on top of the other, may be seen on the streets at meal time, hurrying to and fro. Some carry a board with hooks on the bottom on which are hung pails containing food. House rent is collected weekly in West Tamps. The people can move for 50 cents. Often families move every week; this makes their rent only is a month.

Cespedes Hall is a tall, bare building stimuled in the heart of West Tamps. It

stage, and the room sloped down to it and was filled with rude, narrow plank benches. An awkward squad was receiv-ing instruction at one side; men were lounging round and talking in groups. There were supposed to be partitions, but they were just the beams, with not even laths nailed between.

Tampa, Fia., May 22.—When the Cu-ban Junta, of New York city, ordered the Cuban volunteers in the United States officer, and the guards carry muskets in

Cuban volunteers in the United States to Tampa it was with the expectation that they would pass directly over to Cuba. For this reason to provise was made for a stay here. The men have now been in Tampa about three weeks, and the date of their departure is still uncertain.

To say that the Cubans are anxious to leave and to join Gomex in what they contidently expect will, with the ail of the United States, be his last stand sgainst the tyranny of Spain is juiting it mildly. Yesterday I saw General Lacert, Lac'r leader, and all the members of his staff, and found that, while they are making the best of things, they are wildly acpatient.

It is hard to describe the little army of 600 patriots which is encamped in West Tampa. It is unniformed, unoryanuzel, undisciplined. Hardly any of the men "Cespedes Hall." A few chairs constitute

Gen. Lacret has established his head-quarters in a small empty house near "Cespedes Hail." A few chairs constitute his furniture. The general's room is provided with a hammock, and his equipments hang on the wail. I was allowed to examine the machete and pull it from the case. His beautiful pistols and small dagger were with it. On the blade of the dagger is written in the Spanish tongue: "All for Cuba." Gen. Lacret is all for Cuba." Gen. Lacret is all for Cuba. all his life has been for her, and he is content to die for her. He is an old campaigner, and has won his stars well on Cuban battlefields. He has a fine face, and his manners are both courtly and gentle. His men are devoted to him, and tell me that he considers himself.

and tell me that he considers them before he considers himself.

Gen. Lacret's staff and aides are quartered in his house and in the next, and formed a picturesque group. There are men from many parts of the United States, who have come together at the call. Many of them hisve been for ten or twenty years in this sountry, but they have not forgotten "Cuba Libre." Some never expect to return, but are cheerful in the prospect of ending their lives on a battlefield of their between this will probably, under Gen. Lacret, join themselves to the army of Gomes, and fight under the banners of the United States and free Cuba.

Climate of Cuba.

Climate of Cuba. during June. July and August is frightfully depressing. The raffis are almost constant, the heat intense continuous and suitry. Fever and diarrhoad abbund. People not acclimated to the ishind are almost sure to suffer from disease. The landing of troops from the United States on this island at this season cannot be otherwise than dangerous to health and life. The Spanish bullet is not so much to be feared by our soldiers as the Cuban climate.

Acute catarrhal diseases of the abdominal organs are almost sure to occur. Acute catarrh of the live, known as yellow fever acute catarrh of the bowels, known as diarrhoses and dysentery, are almost insettable consequences of such a climate. Pe-ru-ha, the American catarrh remedy, is at once a propone and lasting.

quences of such a climate. Pe-ru-hathe American cutarrh remedy, is at
once a prompt and lasting cure for
these affections. Hunditeds of bottles
of this remedy will be excited by the
solidiers as an antidote to the unwholesome climater conditions. "It has received the indorsement! of the leading
military men, and every solidier is cantioned to provide himself with one or
two bottles of this remedy before embarking for Cuban soil.

Dr. Hartman's latted book on acute
catarrhal diseases of this abdonsen is
sent free to any address by the Pe-ruma Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ghia.

He Tells of Games of Poker He Played With Rye.

Canty Says That He Ceased to Gamble With Rye Because He Heard That the Latter Was Not Square-He Handled the Cards in a Suspicious

The only thing to remind the visitors in criminal Court No. 1 this morning that it is Decoration Day was the appearance of the jurors as they filed into their seats a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Each had a rosebud in the lapel of his oat and were a smile which plainly said we remember the day." Among the first of those directly inter-

ested in the trial to come was Mrs. Can-ty. who took her usual place. Mr. Cany's mother and father arrived soon after. There were many more ladies among day since the trial began. When court opened, Mr. Worthington

called the defendant, Canty, to the witness stand to correct his statement as to the He said it was not under a wardrobe

for he has none in his house, but was kept

under a small dresser.

On the cross-examination being continued by Mr. Davis, Mr. Canty said: "I hought the pistol about four years ago; I bought it after I got married; I was then living in Grant Place; I was married in July, 1893; when I left Grant Place I went to the Irvington Hotel; when I left home on the morning of the shooting I put the pistol in my right-hand trouser's pocket; I drew \$30 from the Columbia Bank and gave it to my wife; I was not at the office of the Insurance Company on March 14."

At this stage Mr. Davis stated to the

March 14."
At this stage Mr. Davis stated to the court that he desired to ask the defendant as to personal difficulties he has had with persons during the last two years. On Saturday when this question was first brought to the attention of the court the defense stated that it would interpose no objection, but on further consideration they would object.

Mr. Davis then asked the witness: "Do

Mr. Davis then asked the witness: "Do you know Mr. Thomas Marshall, the pro-prietor of the Losekam, and did you as-

prietor of the Losekam, and did you assault him?"

Mr. Canty said: "I was told that I assaulted him when I was so full that I did not know what I was doing. I don't remember assaulting him with a knife."

On redirect examination by Mr. Worthington the defendant said: "I was playing card with a man named Colby at the Randall, now the Regent Hotel, when a policeman came in and took our names. That was the last I heard of it. The first time I ever saw. Rye I played cards with him. I played with him twice or maybe three times. I stopped because I heard he was not square. I was a visitor at the Arlington Club; its members were promificat men—senators and husiness men."

It was offered in testimony by the defense that Mr. Rye was excluded from the Arlington Club because he was not "square." Mr. Davis objected and he was austained.

Cantinuing Canty said: "Something remarkable struck me while playing cards with Rye..." Here the witness was stopped again by Mr. Davis, was said mock.

testimony was irrevalent. After the ques-tion having been changed Canty was al-lowed to continue and said: "I thought that while playing with Rye he handled

the cards in a very suspicious manner, during a big "jack pot." In a few minutes I drew out of the game \$450 loser. I drew the money out of the bank and gave it to my wife that she might have it if in case I should be killed.

ance Company, No. 1233 F Street on the day of the shooting. I did not pay the insurance on the 14th, because when I was about to go into the office, I was hailed. I forgot to pay it i nthe after-

The defense wanted to go into a discussion of the general character of the deceased, but the court held that such was not admissible. Mr. Worthington then asked the defendant to repeat the conversation he had with Waggaman about Rye immediately before the shooting. Mr. Davis objected and was sustained.

After several other questions were asked and objected to, Canty was called on to say why he put his pistol in his trouser's pocket instead of his hip pocket. He explained that it would show in his hip pocket. Continuing, he said: "Within a half hour after the encounter with Rye on Monday, I went home and armed myself; I went back to No. 131 and remained there until about 4 o'clock when I returned home; after the difficulty with Marshall I apologized and since then we have been the best of friends."

On re-cross-examination Canty said: "I

be a union of Angio-Saxon with Angio-Saxon with Angio-Saxon.

Marshall I apologized and since then we have been the best of friends."

On re-cross-examination Canty said: "I went home by myself and stayed only a short while. I waited till my wife left the room before I got the pistol and put it in my pocket. I did not want her to know I took it. I armed myself about 1 o'clock and went back to No. 1331 F Street. I don't think I went to the Losekam till after I came back from the house. I think I went there with Mr. Herr. I returned home about 4 o'clock. After the altercation with Rye on Monday I started into 1331 F Street. I met Mr. VanSenden in the hallway. I then went back to Mr. Brooke's office, then came past Mr. Jefford's office and then went home."

Mr. Davis asked: "Mr. Canty, when did you employ Judge Wilson?"

Answer: "I don't know."

This closed the examination of the defendant, who with some about is from the here are a defendent of this is contained in the Herald's dispatches from the hall and a frank acknowledgment of this is contained in the Herald's dispatches from the hall and the principal German newspapers. These are important in a two-fold sense. Both papers furnish faithful reflexes of German public oponion, and both have intimate relations with the imperial chancellery and foreign office.

In these interviews there is nothing but decided support of America. Here race and racial affinities, united to commercial interests, have triumphed over any sentimental feeling that may have existed before the true situation had been thoroughly understood. Germany is bound closer to the United States than ahe is to Spain, and a frank acknowledgment of this is contained in the Herald's dispatches.

This closed the examination of the de-fendant, who with some short intermis-sions was on the witness stand for about seven hours.

when he returned to his seat he shook hands with his aged mother who smiled, as if satisfied with the result of the ordeal her son had undergone.

Mr. C. S. Jeffords was next called, and smild: "I am a stock broker at No. 1331 F Street. I had several conversations with Mr. Rye about Mr. Canty. I don't remember the time further than that Mr. Canty was in New York. Rye claimed Canty & Co. owed him money and that he couldn't get it. Canty, he said, was in New York and that he would wait till he came back and if he did not settle then the biack fing would be up between them."

The cross-examination of Mr. Jeffords was begun by Mr. Davis after the recesshour.

THE OLD-TIME WASHTUB

-Like the "old caken backet"—is happily a thing of the past. Our modern method —modern method resulting method pure, and our nof finish, anti-avear buttonholes are certainly a born. Wagon responds quickly is respense to postal or

Tolman Steam Cor. 6th and C Sta. N. W.

Open Until I p. m. TODAY.

Our Great Sale is causing phenomenal opportunities for householders. \$100,000 worth of fine furniture is being sold at less than cost.

Lansburgh Furniture Co., 1226 F St.

********* SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wash. Safe Deposit Co.,

0

12.50per an:

On Pa. Ave., 916-918 N.W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Policies of Life in-surance bought for investment. Money loaned on the same as collateral. Applications for insurance on rejected lives up to \$10,000 entertained. HADDAWAY & DOUCLAS, api7-tf 519 Fourteenth Street.

DIED.

CROSS—Departed this life on Sunday, May 29, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock, GMBREL CROSS, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1213 One-Half Street southeast, on Tuesday, May 21, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock, Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Philadelphia papers please copy. 11-em

BROWN—Sunday, May 29, 1898, at 912 M st. nw., KATHERINE BROWN, beloved daughter of Gustavus T. and Mary H. Brown.

Puneral services from Christ Church, G st. between 6th and 7th sta, ae., at 4:39 p. m., May 30, Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Died, Thursday, May 26, at 29 B at. se., after three years' illness of consumption of the bowels, LOUIS BAUMGARTEN, aged 71 years and eight months; born in Hanover, Prussia. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery. It

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER. 332 Pa. Ave. N. W. First-class Service. 'Phone, 1355,

EUROPE'S POLITICAL TIDE.

Strong Expressions of Sentiment in Favor of America. Paris, May 30.-The European edition of the Herald yesterday published

the following: Day by day the nations of Europe are becoming bolder in expression of their sympathy for the United States.

Even at its most, the sentiment felt for Spain was only platonic. The feeling was, after all, natural enough. At the first glance the case cemed one of a giant attacking a pigmy, and it is surely not to the discredit of human nature that there was,

therefore, in the beginning a disposition to side with the weaker party. Some hotheaded papers went off at "half cock," but no one paid much attention to them until it began to be "I was on my way to the Life Insur- seen that their attacks upon the United

> Then the tide changed. Some papers tried to turn off the affair with an indulgent laugh. Others began to argue seriously to show the sincerity of France's admiration for her sister republic, while all have of late adopted a very guarded tone only in their com-ments upon the progress of the war. This is the case not only in France,

> but also all over Europe.
>
> England's sympathies, of course, need not be even referred to. From the very outbreak of hostilities, and before, she threw all the weight of her influence and sentiments upon the side of the United States, evidently indorsing the precept that blood is thicker than water, and considering that the logical development of Latin solidarity wound-be a union of Angio-Saxon with An-glo-Saxon.

and both have intimate relations with the imperial chancellery and foreign office.

In these interviews there is nothing but decided support of America. Here race and racial affinities, united to commercial interests, have triumphed over any sentimental feeling that may have existed before the true situation had been thoroughly understood. Germany is bound closer to the United States than she is to Spain, and a frank acknowledgment of this is contained in the Herald's dispatches from Berlin and Cologne, to which I have already referred.

Perhaps the plainest sign of the change that has taken place in European feeling within the last fortnight is to be gathered from a leader in El Liberal, one of the principal organs of

Liberal, one of the principal organs of Madrid, and at one time an unwaver-ing supporter of Sagasta. This paper, in its editorial on Friday, noted with profound regret that the European press has lately changed its tone. In-spired organs which at first offered sympathy and encouragement to Spain are now wholly silent or display exquisite circumspection regarding the

exquisite circumspection regarding the war.

The French press particularly, which seemed conscious of the common interests of the Latin race, now speaks of Lafayette and the ancient alliance of France with the United States.

Russin falls to give any sign, and the eminently indiscreet German Emperor, who was expected to make a declaration, displays remarkable reserve.

This wonderful change is attributed to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Europe is afraid of more serious complications. She, therefore, does not wish to compromise herself either for the Americans or for the Spaniards.

There is thus only one thing for Spain to do. She must prepare for the worst

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